

a drop of human blood; and vainly accusing them as tyrants and oppressors of their country. Mr. McRae observed that the public indignation against the prisoner, being nearly universal, it was a bold undertaking to divert the public odium from the author of the treason to those who suppressed it; and that Cataline's conduct had been exactly similar; but Cataline's efforts had been fruitless; while those who detected his villainy retained their station in the esteem of their fellow citizens. Mr. McRae mentioned a little more of the prisoner's conduct. Before Gen. Wilkinson's arrival the most virulent abuse had been uttered against him; it was said he would never appear; that he dared not confront the prisoner. After these expectations were disappointed, and both before and after the bill of indictment was filed, protestations were continually made by the prisoner & his counsel that he was altogether innocent and knew nothing of the treason; that he wished the evidence to be brought forward to demonstrate his innocence. Yet now the U. States are prepared to proceed with their evidence, an attempt is made to suppress it!

If no danger is to be apprehended from the examination of the witnesses, why attempt to prevent them from being heard? Will conduct of this kind put the prisoner on that high ground, upon which he ought to stand if innocent? Let questions of this sort be answered by common sense.

Mr. McRae proceeded to answer the arguments and authorities, adduced by Messrs. Wickham and Randolph, who had taken nearly the same ground.

(Sketch of Mr. McRae's Speech to be continued.)

**TUESDAY, August 25.**  
The court sat at 9 o'clock.  
Mr. McRae continued the debate on the part of the United States, with one of the most eloquent and argumentative speeches that ever was delivered within the walls of the Capitol; which was concluded at half past 2 o'clock. He was followed by Mr. Bots on behalf of the prisoner.

#### FOR THE ARGUS.

REASONS FOR BELIEVING THAT THE DISPUTE WITH GREAT-BRITAIN WILL BE SETTLED WITHOUT A WAR.

THE King of England through the whole course of his long reign, has been governed in his regards for peace or war by the prospects of success. We have not yet witnessed a single act which appears to have emanated from moral rectitude or political justice. If the King had ever obeyed the dictate of either of these attributes, there would be some ground to hope that they would have their influence in the present dispute. The entire course of his life forbids the smallest hope; but he will be influenced by other considerations. Some of which will be stated.

All accounts seem to agree that the oppressions, burthens, taxes and wars, with which the interior of England is afflicted, cry aloud for redress, and relief—the people can bear no more. They are at the same time required to array themselves for battle; to defend their extensive sea coasts against a most formidable enemy—an enemy which will require the full exertion of all their strength—besides the great changes lately made in the north of Europe by the Emperor of France—the alliances and connexions that are formed on the Baltic, will totally exclude the British from the trade of Europe. It has been long known that no peace would be granted by Napoleon, which did not secure the liberty of the seas. When this declaration was made, the British were supported by alliances with Austria, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, Russia and Turkey. Of all these Russia alone remains, the French conquests have extended to the confines of that Empire, and even the throne of Alexander is threatened.

In addition to these things the spirit of national honor & independence have been awakened in the United States. The whole people (a few Bostonians excepted) appear to breathe but one spirit. It is a spirit of honest enthusiastic patriotism. The complaint against Great-Britain, is not less loud and universal, than it is just.

All these things being considered, it is not likely that the King of England will increase the difficulties and oppressions of his subjects. Will he, from the mere wantonness of mischief, insist upon points of palpable injustice, and because the United Americans refuse to grant them, involve the nation in another war. If France alone, carries terror to the capital; if France will soon receive the aid of other nations equally populous and warlike to support the war, who can believe that George and his Ministers will weaken themselves by another enemy, so powerful and so prompt?—Such are the reasons which justify the inference that there is at this time, a strong probability of peace, and that our government may, and ought to take advantage of the present state of affairs not merely to settle all matters of difference, but to obtain the most satisfactory guarantees, that in future, the American colors shall protect persons as well as property, and that a search on the high seas shall not be made upon any pretence whatever. These only ought to be the terms, which we will accept; and to these terms our enemies must subscribe and submit, unless they mean to wage a war with the whole civilized world; unless they will risk even their national existence, in support of a principle, which if yielded will disgrace all other nations, unless they resolve to become outlaws, freebooters, and pirates. As it is impossible to believe that this great and gallant nation, will submit to such a degradation to gratify an obstinate demagogue, so it is reasonable to conclude that there is a good prospect for accommodation and peace.

A VIRGINIAN.

**MILITARY WORK.**  
A comprehensive Military Work, is about to appear at Philadelphia, in numbers, to be extended to eight or ten numbers, with plates.

It will comprehend the whole of the actual system of French discipline and tactics:

The discipline of Rifle Corps and Hussars:

The discipline of Flying or Horse Artillery:

The principles of Field defence:

The duties of every branch of the Staff or Etat Major; and the duties of General Officers.

Beside, an interesting historical review of the Art of War, and of the various changes and uses of warlike weapons.

The Work when published, which will be in a few weeks, will be for sale, at S. Pleasants' Book-Store, Richmond.

At a meeting of Captain Archibald Womack's Troop of Cavalry at Prince Edward courthouse, the 8th of August, 1807, a committee was chosen by them for the purpose of drawing resolutions expressive of the feelings and opinions which the company entertain, respecting the violation of our rights by the British ship of war Leopard; and after retiring for a short time made the following report:

1st. Resolved unanimously, That although we have not been as early, in tendering our services, for the protection of our country, as many others, (on account of the difficulty of conveying our troop in order to take their sense upon the present important crisis) yet we have not been destitute of those patriotic feelings which appear to form the principal trait in the American character.

2d. Resolved unanimously, That the company feel indignant at this lawless and unwarrantable murder of our citizens.

3d. Resolved unanimously, That we will, at the hazard of every thing near and dear to us, defend the independence of the United States, and co-operate in any measures offensive or defensive, which the constituted authority shall advise for the punishment of its enemies.

4th. Resolved unanimously, That Capt. Archibald Womack be requested to make a tender of our services immediately, to the Executive of this state.

5th. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Executive of this state, one to the editor of the Argus and one to the editor of the Enquirer.

Signed by order of the troop.

A. WOMACK, Captain.

SIR, Prince George, Aug 11, 1807.

YOUR communication to the Commandant of the 62d Regiment, was received but a few days past, and submitted to the standing Committee of this county—The harmony, concert and zeal, which marked the conduct of your meeting are highly gratifying; and as the same spirit has been displayed in every part of the Union—Foreign Powers may learn, that however divided we may be in political sentiment at home, that in defence of our rights, we are animated but by one soul.—In obedience to the orders of the Committee, I have transmitted a copy of the resolutions which have been adopted by them.

I am, Sir,  
Respectfully,  
Your most obedient,  
BENJAMIN HARRISON, Chairman of the Corresponding Committee.  
The Hon. ALEXANDER McRAE, Chairman of the Corresponding Committee, Richmond.

A considerable number of the citizens of Prince George county having met at their court house on the 4th of July, to celebrate the anniversary of independence proceeded to appoint a committee to draft and report resolutions expressive of their indignant horror excited by the daring outrage committed by Captain Humphreys, of the British ship Leopard, on the United States' frigate Chesapeake. Benjamin Harrison, Esq. was unanimously called to the chair, and Charles Russell appointed secretary.

At a subsequent meeting of the committee, the following resolutions were reported by the chairman, and unanimously adopted.

1st. Resolved unanimously, that we view the late attack made by Capt. Humphreys of the British ship Leopard, on the United States' frigate Chesapeake, commanded by Captain Barron, as an act of baseness, of perfidy, and of cowardice; as an indignity offered to our independence as a nation and to be expiated only by the most unequivocal atonement.

2d. Resolved unanimously, that we have the highest confidence in the President of the United States, and the other constituted authorities, that we rely on their adopting the most efficacious measures to remove the wound inflicted on our honor, and to revenge the blood of our murdered fellow-citizens.

3d. Resolved unanimously, that while we deprecate war, we are willing to encounter all its horrors, and cheerfully to relinquish all the comforts of life, rather than submit longer to British duplicity and treachery.

4th. Resolved unanimously, that the citizens of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Hampton, and their vicinities, merit and receive our highest approbation for their prompt and patriotic exertions in withholding supplies from the British squadron, and in prohibiting all intercourse with them.

5th. Resolved, that a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, and another copy to the chairman of the corresponding committee at Richmond.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, Chairman.

The following sage conclusion is drawn by Mr. Reif, the editor of the Philadelphia Gazette. The British may, possibly, try Love, try Berkeley, try Humphreys, or try Douglas. We know how they tried Whidby: And we have witnessed enough to know by vernacular experience, that the trial of a man whose cronies (the reader will pardon the vulgarity) are his judges, is just about as much a farce as Tom Thump the Great, or the Manager in Distress:—

"From several articles in our late London papers, it appears that it is contemplated to try Capt. Love, for insolent and officer-like conduct in the port of Charleston."

Because republican prints have endeavored to demonstrate that a war with the U. S. would be more disastrous to G. Britain than to America, certain writings charge them with endeavors to excite hostilities at all events. Those writings might as well say that a peaceable man who threatened to punish the insults of a bully by law, was endeavoring to provoke him to battle.

Balt. Amer.

ISRAEL SMITH, of New-York, one of the persons against whom true bills were found by the Grand Jury, arrived in this City on Sunday last, in custody of the Marshal.

A letter from Liverpool, dated 20th June, 1807, says—"Within the last fourteen days, 71 vessels have arrived from the United States. Flour very heavy—upwards of 70,000 barrels in the market; Baltimore flour selling at 35 shillings; fine bowed cotton, 18 a 18 1-2; fine New-Orlean 19 a 20; Dye Wood dull.

Kosciusko lives in great privacy at Paris, and almost in a state of penury: no temptation can induce him to meddle in the concerns of his unhappy country. The Emperor Alexander has offered him pecuniary relief to considerable amount, but he gratefully waived the offer. Such is the character of a republican worthy of antiquity.—American Daily Advertiser.

**THE INFLUENZA.**  
Which is so prevalent in Albany, New-York, Philadelphia, and (as stated in Poulson's paper) "the intermediate country," has made its appearance in Baltimore.—There is a great many at present complaining in this city, a considerable proportion of whom have deemed it necessary to call in professional assistance. The following hint is taken from Poulson's last paper. "Physicians would do well during the prevalence of this disease, to make critical observations respecting its history. What are its remote and proximate causes? Is it an endemic malady, or epidemic only, or both? Is it in any degree contagious? In what manner can it be guarded against, and what the best modes of treatment? What are the seasons, what the state of atmosphere most favorable to its attacks. &c. &c. The history of Influenza (an Italian appellation) is yet little known.

Balt. Fed. Gaz.

"A COLUMBIAN CENTINEL, but not of Boston," came to hand too late for this day's Argus—it shall appear on Saturday.

#### FOR THE ARGUS.

JOHNNY ADAIR.

THE arrival of Gen. Adair at New-Orleans, was celebrated by a festival at the house of a Judge, and the event was commemorated even by the Muses.—The following is an attempt to preserve the ideas, but in much inferior versification; no illustration is required on publishing it in Richmond; where the emperor of Quiddonia appears to be as great a favorite with pure federalists as at New-Orleans:

TUNE—"Robin Adair."

WELCOME to N. Orleans Johnny Adair,

How did you leave little Aaron Burr,

And the big Johnny Dayton sir;

Arrah, why did they not come along with you, Johnny Adair.

Arrah, where's your flotilla boy Johnny Adair,

Arrah, &c.

And where's your ten thousand men,

Are they all of them gone back again;

Och, why did you come round about Johnny Adair.

And where's Admiral Blany, now Johnny Adair,

And where's, &c.

Where's the gallant colonel Covert, Sand,

Israel Smith, and the chosen bands;

Och, faith you got the start of them Johnny Adair.

O, then welcome to Orleans Johnny Adair,

O, then, &c.

But Swartwout and Bolman too,

Both got the start of you;

They're gone by salt water faith Johnny Adair.

And so you're going after them Johnny Adair,

And so, &c.

Your friend Alexander too,

And more of the gallant crew;

Will soon be there after you Johnny Adair.

But what will New-Orleans do Johnny Adair,

But what, &c.

The Emperor and Nobility,

Are all made a nullity;

Bad luck to that Wilkinson, Johnny Adair.

Besides, there's poor Mexico, Johnny Adair,

Besides, &c.

Gold bars and silver dollars,

In exchange for hempen collars;

A damnd bad speculation, Oh Johnny Adair.

#### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

By the arrival of Capt. Scott, from Liverpool, London papers to the 3d July have been received at Boston. The already important mass of European intelligence, which occupies our columns of this evening, prevents a detail of the news brought by Capt. Scott. We shall present a summary, and to-morrow publish the particulars from the London papers.

A conspiracy against the present king of Naples has been discovered in that city; 190 persons were arrested, the trial of the conspirators were progressing, 5 had been sentenced to death in 24 hours. 6000 troops of the late king of Naples had been landed in Calabria, and been completely defeated, with great slaughter, by gen. Regnier.

Various accounts have reached London of an insurrection at Constantinople, but they could not be traced to any correct source. The Vienna Court Gazette of June 6, states an insurrection in the camp of the Grand Vizier, in which the director general of provisions had been massacred in the middle of the camp.

A formidable insurrection has broken out in Russia, under BERS SING, a man of courage, conduct and enterprise.

On a motion respecting the speech of the king of England, a division took place which exhibits the best evidence of the strength of the old and new administrations. In the house of Lords there were 150 in

favor of the new ministry, against them 67.—In the Commons on the same question, the present ministry had 350 to 155. Two to one in favor of the powers that be.

Sir F. Burrell was chaired to the house with great parade, and attended by an immense multitude, on the 23d June.

Some conversation had taken place in both houses of Parliament, as to the repeal of the American Intercourse Bill, which it was determined to continue in operation, and the new ministry have expressed a determination to pursue a conciliatory line of conduct towards neutrals, and to preserve peace with the U. States.

Sir John Duckworth hoists his flag as second, in command in the Chantrelle.

In a London paper dated July 2, 3 o'clock in the afternoon, it is said that a letter from Koningsburg, dated June 17, had been received, which affirmed that only a part of the Russian army had been engaged, that the battle of the 14th had been very bloody, that the Russians fell back only to be reinforced by a body of 60,000 men they had in reserve, and that no fears were entertained for the safety of Koningsburg. This letter in our judgment, is not entitled to credit. There can be no doubt the French have gained a most decisive victory.

Press.

#### FROM THE LONDON COURIER.

**ACTIONS IN EGYPT.**—It was Major-General Wauchop, not General Worsnip, that was sent to occupy Rosetta. From the interior of the country, it was, we understand, discovered soon after we obtained possession of Alexandria, that no supplies were to be expected, and that the inhabitants were not well disposed towards us. Provisions became scarce, and Major-General Wauchop was dispatched with about 1500 men to Rosetta, to take the town and thereby obtain a supply. The General secured the heights that command Rosetta without loss, and immediately proceeded to the town; but preparations had been made for his reception, and from every window and roof, he was assailed by such a vigorous discharge of musquetry, that his troops were obliged to evacuate the place with the loss of nearly 300 killed and wounded. He himself was killed by a discharge from one of the houses. Brigadier General Mesd was wounded. The late Ministers ask whether it is to be imagined that our troops would advance without their field-pieces, which would have cleared both streets and houses in five minutes, or whether it is to be supposed that they had no means of burning the houses from whence they were annoyed?—Field-pieces certainly would have cleared the streets, but the Turks were stationed on the roofs of houses, and we know not how they would have cleared them, except indeed by battering down the houses.

After being obliged to fall back from Rosetta, our troops took up a position near the town, and sent off for reinforcements to enable them to make a second attack, the position of Rosetta being deemed necessary for obtaining provisions. General Fraser immediately dispatched a force of between 2 and 3000 men under General Stewart, to join the other body. But the Albanians had in the mean time come down, from Cairo, in great numbers.—The junction of General Stewart's detachment with Major-General Wauchop's, made our force between 3 and 4000 men. They have taken a position on a plain in the neighborhood of Rosetta. The position, it may easily be conceived, was not a strong one, for an inferior force about to contend with a superior.

The Albanians, who had a large body of cavalry, attacked us. Their charges were received with the steadiness, the valour, and the discipline for which our troops are so celebrated. The battle was most bloody, and the Albanians lost a great number of men; but fresh bodies poured in upon us, and our gallant countrymen, exhausted by fatigue, and seeing that further resistance would be unavailing, were at length forced to retire; but their retreat was effected, even in the presence of a superior force, without confusion. They retired to Alexandria, where they were when the accounts were dispatched; but from whence we suppose it will be deemed advisable to bring them away.

Government have not yet received the particular details of this second affair; but we hear that besides Major-General Wauchop, who was killed, and Brigadier Gen. Meade wounded, Colonel Macleod, Major Foggess and Major Mohr were wounded.

#### From the Boston Palladium of Friday.

By Captain Scott, from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 3d ultimo.

Of the French victory of the 14th June, they contain the same account furnished by the Paris papers, as brought to that city by the prince, Borghese. They also state a rumour that on the 15th of June, Bonaparte followed up his victory of the preceding day, by successes which nearly annihilated the remains of the Russian army; but if we may credit a letter from Koningsburg, nothing extraordinary was done from the 14th to the 17th June, when that city still remained in the hands of the Prussians; and as the Russians have been stated to have a large corps of reserve, other important battles may be expected before the fate of Europe is decided although there is little room for the British to hope the result will be agreeable to their wishes. There is no rumor of negotiations.

The British expedition for Stralsund, has sailed in two divisions, but it will arrive too late to render any service.

The appointment of the lady of Mr. Pinckney, American envoy, is mentioned in a London paper.

The late papers shew that the present British ministers are anxious for the preservation of peace with America. Report states, that negotiation on the return treaty was in a favorable train; but we should imagine our envoys would feel obliged to wait for the particular instructions sent by Mr. Purviance in the Wasp.

The splendid embassy from the emperor of Russia to the emperor of China, is said to have been refused admittance into the capital. On its arrival at the great wall, the ambassador was met by an officer from the Chinese court, with a letter and presents from the emperor to his brother of

Russia, and desiring him to make the best of his way back, his imperial majesty being unwilling, after so long a journey, to allow him to extend it beyond what was necessary!

#### LONDON, July 2.

A mercantile house, whose business is principally confined to the manufacture and dealings in Yorkshire clothing, has stopped payment for a sum which, it is said, exceeds half a million sterling; they were engaged also in a provincial bank, which has also stopped payments.

#### PHILADELPHIA, August 18.

We are authorized to state that the fortunate holder of the Ticket that drew the 20,000 dollar prize, in the Battelton and Smithfield Turfpike Road Lottery, is JAMES BOYER, an industrious Carpenter, at Holmesburg. He received it of the *Alagnagers* at an early period with others in payment for work done in erecting a bridge on said road. The No. of the Ticket was 10,005. The wheel is yet rich in other valuable prizes!

The captain of a vessel, arrived at Philadelphia from Lagaira, informs that, previous to his departure, an express had arrived from Lima, announcing the recapture of Montevideo, by the Spaniards, who had put the whole of the English garrison to the sword.

#### NORFOLK, August 20.

The Captain of a northern sloop bound for Charleston, and put in here in distress, is to undergo an examination this morning at 10 o'clock, at the Town-Hall, in consequence of information lodged against him, for supplying the British ship of war Leopard with provisions.

At a meeting of the society of Cincinnati at the Capitol in the city of Richmond on Thursday, the 23rd day of May, 1807.

Resolved, That a general meeting of the society be called on the second Monday in December next, to meet at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, to take into consideration, and make an ultimate determination of their funds.

Resolved, That the standing committee be directed and vested with the power of converting all the funds of the society into money, which shall be laid out in Stock of the Bank of Virginia; but the said committee are not authorized to act under this resolution until after the said second Monday in December next.

Signed,

JAMES WOOD, President.

Attest,

SAM: COLEMAN, Secretary.

In pursuance of the foregoing resolutions the members of the Virginia State Society of Cincinnati, are requested to meet at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, on the second Monday in December next, for the purpose therein contemplated.

JAMES WOOD, President.

Attest,

SAM: COLEMAN, Secy.

6c

#### FOR SALE,

THAT most beautiful and healthy situation, known by the name of HALLSBOROUGH, or HALL'S STONE, lying on the Buckingham road, seventeen miles above Manchester. Also another valuable TRACT of LAND, in the lower end of Powhatan county, containing two hundred acres more or less, with good improvements, and there is no doubt of a great quantity of COAL being on this land.

The subscriber will give a most bargain in the said lands, as he wishes to move to the Western country. For terms apply to

August 25th, 1807. ZACH: HALL, Jr.

#### THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE,

#### A Valuable Plantation,

In the lower part of the county of Middlesex, and was formerly the property of the late Col. Wm. Churchill, dec.—It contains 200 acres, and is beautifully situated on the river, Flanketank, about five miles from its mouth; about one fourth of this Land is cleared, the residue is covered with a valuable growth of pine and oak timber, and the soil is as good as any in that part of the country. It enjoys the advantage of an excellent spring near the House, and the finest Fish, Oysters and wild fowl, may be had in the greatest abundance in their respective seasons. The improvements on this Land, are considerable, in consequence of its being for many years past in the hands of tenants. Young Negroes will be taken in part, or for the whole of the purchase, and a good and sufficient title will be made the purchaser, and possession given on or before the first of January next. For terms, apply to Joseph Carter, Jr. near Chowning's Ferry, in the county of Lancaster. If the said land is not disposed of before the 4th Monday in October next, it will then be offered at public auction, to the highest bidder in Urbanna.

August 5 1807. JURIAH HARRIS.

#### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, living near R King and Queen courthouses, on the 26th of July last,

#### A NEGRO MAN,

Named NELSON, about 26 years of age, and about five feet four inches high, very sturdy made, very black, and hair a down look, he had a scar on his breast, and another on his arm, he pretends to tell fortunes; he hid on when he went from home, a pair of checked pantaloons; it is probable he will be dressed well, as he has a plenty of money, which he took from me on the day of his elopement—he has been for some time in the county of Essex; but I have been informed he has gone to Richmond county. Any person that will deliver him to me in King and Queen county, or secure him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

RICHARD EUBANK, Jr.

August 22, 1807.

#### Sales at Auction.

ON Tuesday the 1st of September next will be sold, without reserve, on the premises, the BRICK HOUSE & LOT, the property of Alexander Blackwood, in Adams' Valley; Also, FOUR NEGROES. Terms made known on day of Sale.

FROSSER & MONCURE, Auctioneers.

Aug. 24th, 1807.

#### TICKETS in the Second

Class of the William and Mary College Lottery for sale at this office.